

The Oxford County Citizen

VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 24.

BETHEL, ME.—RUMFORD, ME., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

HISTORICAL.

Gleanings Here, There and Everywhere, But Mostly In Oxford County

BY LEONARD B. CHAPMAN.
THE NAME OF YORK.
(Continued from last week.)

The Yorks were not a literary clan. They did not make manuscript records. It was a "fad" with clergymen only to keep a diary. To this class of citizens in this respect the public are much indebted if no other.

Paper was scarce, and ink also in olden times. It was made by putting nails or any kind of iron into a bottle with vinegar. Many scholars then went to their homes in tears from the schoolhouse because the ink stand had been "busted" and the fluid had escaped in consequence, because the cork or was too penetrating. With-out paper or ink—and pens were scarce—it is not a wonder that record books, even in important family matters, are in many cases difficult of obtainment.

Pens were made from the large feathers from the wings of geese and the feathers or quills obtained at the grocery stores two for a cent and fastened by the teachers. When a boy could make a pen he felt that he was sufficiently advanced in learning to graduate from school. It was about the year of 1845 that steel pens came into general use and sold at one cent each.

In the transfer records of the county of Cumberland the name of John York Jr. is written into the documents by the scribe on several occasions when real estate possessions were transferred but in no case relating to Peabottom matters did John York Jr. sign the term of "Jr." to his signature. This is one of the great obstacles in the way in following the true course pursued by father and son respectively with reference to relationship and transferred land titles; and then it was not customary to refer to buildings when changes of lots were made.

Let us now refer to the Gorham, Me. vital statistic records prior to the year of 1860:

BEAN.

Intention of Marriage.
Oct. 23, 1774, Jonathan Bean Jr. and Miss Abigail York, both of Peabottom. They settled in Bethel.

Jan. 17, 1779, Anna Bean and Ethel Smith of Lillingston.

(See history of Bethel.)
May 9, 1780, Eunice Bean and Joseph Shaw.

Dec. 20, 1780, Daniel Bean and Margaret Shaw. Settled in Bethel. A family of 13 children.

(See history of Bethel.)
Nov. 10, 1781, Lois Bean and John Hiram.

Dec. 7, 1789, Mercy Bean and William Wood Jr. Second wife. Four children recorded in Gorham.

SANDHORN.
There are sixteen couples on record who the male or female bears the name recorded in Gorham's

York.

January—Mary York and Reuben Gorham.

Feb. 2, 1793, Naomi York and John Hiram.

1771, Sarah York and Jonathan Bean Jr. (See history of Bethel.)

The compiler says "the Christian name of the wife of the elder Jonathan Bean was called Abigail but her family name had not been learned."

The wife of Jonathan Bean Jr. was a sister to Col. John York and Jonathan's second wife was Ann McMill of Peabottom. The historian of Stan-dard states that the McGills lived at the time in the fort at Peabottom.

Aug. 19, 1776, Susan York and Joseph Moody, he of Bridgton.

May 6, 1780, Isaac York and Elizabeth Meserve. (This undoubtedly was Mary York who settled in Bethel.)

Sept. 25, 1782, Jacob York and Fida Moody, "she of Cape Elizabeth."

June 15, 1782, Anna York and Samuel L. Bean.

Aug. 6, 1781, Lydia York and Nathaniel Wood.

WORLD FAMOUS TRAMP IN BETHEL.

A No. 1. 40 Years Old, Tramped 33 Years, Travelled 505,722 Miles.

We are not accustomed to congratulating ourselves at being afforded an opportunity of entertaining a tramp, but the editor will say modestly that he esteemed it a pleasure to entertain for a few hours last Sunday, A. No. 1, the world famous tramp.

It was about 4 P. M. when our door bell rang and upon answering it we found a good looking well dressed, pleasant appearing man of 40, who introduced himself as A. No. 1, who had walked all the way from Rumford just to seek a short interview. He carried a small bundle, but assured us that he was not begging and had nothing to sell, but politely asked for a few moments in which to tell of his purpose in calling.

The introduction was agreeably received, as we had heard more or less of A. No. 1, and was glad for a personal interview.

A. No. 1 is a tramp from necessity rather than from choice. Like many another he acquired the habit while a mere lad and the habit once acquired, like the liquor and many another habit sticks. He has, however, combined duty with necessity, and is spending his tramp life in a persistent effort to keep boys off the road. The story of his travels, his experiences, and his work told in a peculiarly instructive and entertaining way, with over a thread of sadness running through it, was indeed interesting.

He leaves his sign, A. No. 1, wherever he goes. It will be seen in Bethel on a birch tree near the Swan's corner schoolhouse.

He has "autograph" endorsements from President Taft, Ex-President Roosevelt, Thomas A. Edison, Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, and other prominent Americans. He has been since 1883 and had travelled on trains and on foot when he 505,722 miles and has spent \$7.01 for railroad fare.

He has been around the world three times. He has prevented more than twenty wrecks, wears a \$40 suit of clothes and a good watch, keeps his name a secret, and does not chew, smoke, drink or gamble.

A tramp gave him his name in 1892. "Kid, you are all right," declared the older one, at the end of a particularly hard journey. "You are A. No. 1." The little stick and the wanderer has more than lived up to it, for if ever a hobo's life could be said to be a success, it is that of this man.

He travels in overalls and jumps, but after arriving in a town divests himself of these and appears in a neat suit; is always clean shaven and has a very prosperous appearance.

He has a memorandum book full of cards and letters given him by railroad officials. Many of these state that he has prevented the possibility of human life and property by telling train operators when beating his way of broken car wheels or other obstructions, and that he has prevented serious wrecks and disasters.

He has been in the war, but lucky, he has never been hurt.

He also showed us an autograph letter from Jack London, the author, telling of their companionship on the road together in 1924.

During his travels "A. No. 1" has learned four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. His parents were of the French and German nationalities, but he was born in San Francisco.

His toilet is complete, though it takes little room to carry it. It consists of a toothbrush, soap, comb, and a few other necessities. Blackening and shining shoes occupy a part of his pockets, also a pocket edition of Webster's dictionary, a rather strange book for a tramp to carry.

There is something about the man aside from the distinction which his remarkable career carries, that is strangely appealing. It is perhaps the humanity of the man, or the pathos that lies mutely concealed in his life, that makes him so strangely attractive. Endowed with all necessary qualities for success in life, he is yet homeless, friendless, homeless by an element in his make up which has

Continued on page eight.

A BETHEL MAN TELLS OF FLORIDA

Its Climate, Health Conditions, and Agricultural Possibilities.

To the conception of most Northern people who have not visited Florida, it is a state full of snakes, alligators and malaria and with a climate an unbearable except during a few months in the winter.

Statements of the marvelous yields of its wonderfully productive soil almost unbelievable to one accustomed to the Northern agricultural conditions, and why its summer weather is not as hot as it often is in Maine is hard to understand till the weather reports and climatic conditions are studied. In order to correct the erroneous impressions that many Maine people hold in regard to Florida I will describe conditions as I found them on a recent visit there with a small party of Maine people.

Leaving Portland on Monday, Sept. 24, we went to Boston where we took the Federal Express which runs direct to Washington without change. This train does not stop in New York, but is ferried round the city on the steamers Maryland at about two o'clock in the morning. Those of the party who had the courage to leave their warm beds and watch the thousands of lights of the city and the magnitude and graceful lines of the Brooklyn and other bridges, outlined against the sky by their myriad of twinkling electric lights, the steamer passed beneath their high arches, and the sight one well worth the effort and long to be remembered.

We reached Washington Tuesday morning at 9:45 and had till about ten that night to see the city. While that time is far too short to visit all places of interest, much can be seen by systematic planning of the time.

Leaving Washington Tuesday night we passed through Virginia and awoke in North Carolina. The eastern part of the two Carolinas and Georgia is comparatively flat and not as interesting as the western portions would have been, but as the train service over this route proved more convenient this was the route we selected.

Many miles of the way was through forests of pine trees, used principally for the manufacture of turpentine. In other sections would be broad fields of cotton which with its snow white cotton against the dark green leaves made a very attractive picture.

Reaching Jacksonville, Wednesday evening we spent the night there and saw the city the next forenoon, visiting the famous Strick Farm and other places.

Jacksonville, with the rest of Florida, is growing at a very rapid rate. The last census, reports that from 1900 to 1910 Jacksonville's population increased from about 23,000 to over 57,000. Portland, Me., during the same time only increased from about 29,000 to about 54,000. A very rapid growth is being made in all parts of the South, but no State east of the Mississippi River shows an increase equal to Florida's, a gain of over 42 per cent in ten years.

It might be well to state here a fact in regard to the size of Florida that very few people realize. This state has a land area of 51,040 square miles which is more than the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined; this is the land area without including the lakes, etc., within its boundaries. But with this large area the State, in 1910, only had about 1,600 more inhabitants than Maine alone.

For years after the Civil War the South, locked in spirit, with its property destroyed and fortunes lost, struggled to regain her feet; looking with disfavor on any financial assistance or immigration from the victors and prosperous North. With the gradual dying out of the intense hatred resulting from the war, this feeling has passed away and today the tide that a few years ago rolled westward has now turned toward the South, and were Heracles freely alive today he would doubtless change his abode to "the West young man," "the South."

Even the Western States are sending thousands of settlers to Florida and the people who are going there today are a class that any state should

Continued on page eight.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Spinney Celebrate Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

A very pleasant event was the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Spinney, held at their home in Bethel, Saturday, the nineteenth day of October. The event was planned and carried out by the daughter and son-in-law, with whom they live, ably seconded by the other sons and daughters, and their families, in whom it gave great pleasure to meet and do honor to their parents. All of the seven children were present with the exception of one son, who is now living in West Virginia. All of the grandchildren were present excepting two, twenty-four in all, not including the two great-grandchildren, little Louise and Leona Stowe.

Forty-five guests were present at a very pleasant dinner which was served in the dining room of the home. The guests at dinner were A. A. Long and family, Miss Odessa Long, Mrs. Ivan Stowe and two children, Lewis L. Spinney and family, James Spinney and family, Mrs. James Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kendall and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mundt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Grover and family, Mr. Geo. C. Spinney, Mr. Leander Long, Alfred Long, Mr. Lawson Atwell and Mrs. Julia M. Pickett.

The many granddaughters made quick work of clearing away the dinner dishes and the improvised tables were taken out of the way, after which the young people enjoyed games and music. After an informal supper the guests again repaired to the home for a merry evening was spent, many of the neighbors coming for the evening. No special program was arranged and none was necessary, the guests being assured by Mr. and Mrs. Mundt that they might have all the fun they were inclined to make.

The music was furnished by members of the family and consisted of organ and violin music with several selections on the accordion by Mr. Mundt, given by special request. Mr. Aaron Long, Mr. Herbert Kendall and Mr. Roy Grover furnished the violin music. Mr. Kendall, Miss Kendall and Mrs. Long playing the accompaniment in turn. Several songs were sung, the accompaniment for the singing being played by Miss Long and Miss Gertrude Grover.

At the close of the evening an old fashioned song was sung by Mrs. Geo. C. Spinney by special request. The song was pleasantly spent in dancing and games, a poem written for the occasion was recited by Mrs. Mundt.

A recitation was given in a very pleasing manner by Miss Kendall, and everyone enjoyed a very pleasant evening, or at least, everyone said they did. Any who failed to enjoy themselves being restrained from an expression of their sentiment by the threat of Mr. Spinney not to invite anyone to his diamond wedding, failed to enjoy his golden wedding.

Many pretty and useful presents were received besides forty dollars in money given by members of the family. The other presents were three gold plated clocks, a rocking chair, a silver standing work basket, a very special holder, gold cuff links, and a pair of three pair of silver, one-pair pillow cases, two pairs, one-pair tobacco, four handkerchiefs, glass dish, pocket rule, fancy candle stick, a lamp and two spoons.

The poem written and recited by Mrs. Mundt was as follows:

TO FATHER AND MOTHER.
Parents dear, today we've gathered,
A fond tribute to pay
To you, whom we so love and cherish
On this, your golden wedding day.

More than seventy years have fallen
On hearts that often sorrow pressed,
Children and your children's children,
Now rise up and call you blessed.

In the little town of Horton,
In Evangeline's fair land,
Fifty years ago you were united
With a shining golden band.

Fifty years have worn that token
To a narrow thread of gold,
Heaven's witness, though silent,
That you two are growing old.

Continued on page eight.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT POLAND SPRINGS.

Will Address Maine Teachers In Portland This Afternoon.

President Taft is a guest in Maine at the present time. He arrived at Poland Springs last night. This afternoon he will address the Maine teachers, in convention in Portland, attend a reception tendered him by the City of Portland and return to Poland Springs for the night.

Tomorrow morning he will motor to Bethel and make an hastily arranged departure for Washington.

His visit in Portland is on the invitation of the Maine teachers and was arranged as follows:

Portland, Me.
To His Excellency, President Taft, Beverly, Mass.

"The knowledge having come to our notice that on Oct. 23 you are to pass through Portland on your way to Poland Springs, and the fact that the Maine Teachers' association with an expected attendance of 2500 to 3700 teachers is to convene in our city on Wednesday, Oct. 23, to Friday, Oct. 25, and that the citizens of Portland are uniting with the 7000 teachers of the State of Maine to make this convention an unprecedented success, we extend you an invitation to address a few words to us. We suggest that the opening session on Thursday at 9 a.m. will be an acceptable time, as a recital on our new municipal organ occurs then; but any time during the convention which may be named by you will assure our plans being made in accordance.

(Signed)
"Portland Teachers' association;
"Ralph B. Jack, president.
"Miss Olive M. Hayes.
"Miss Bertha J. Lattie.
"Miss Charlotte B. Walker.
"Miss Jane A. Houston.
"Miss Elizabeth O. Hayes.
"Miss Harriet M. Armstrong.
"Fred Fish."

LADIES' CLUB BENEFIT.

By Mrs. Gehring and Miss Weed.

Grand Chapel will be open on Monday evening for our townspeople to meet one another, and it is hoped, enjoy the program arranged.

As a preface, we would call the attention of our music-lovers to the trials that beset one who starts forth to attend Grand Opera, great concert, or even our beloved Music Festival.

The railway journey; the fatigue of making appropriate toilets; the distances at midnight from places of entertainment to one's abiding place; and the expense, often a great one.

On Monday night how easily one can enter the cozy chapel, and hear with perfect distinctness (arise, the greatest tenor in the world, Sembrich, the famous artist, Schumann Heineke, the famous contralto, talve, Melba, Klara, Glogora, Evan Williams, and other stars, in solo, duets, trios, quartets, and the famous "society."

Two superb singers will make you forget that you are not in the Metro-politan Opera House in New York.

There will be orchestral music, and some surprisingly gay selections that will set young feet a-tapping.

No music for the musical part, with Mrs. Gehring's fine "Victor," who is never hoarse nor sulky, as musical magicians.

There will be dramatic numbers by Bethel's favorite, Miss Weed,—both grave and gay.

To music and literature will be added art, and one of the famous portraits after Greuze, the great French painter will be shown, with Miss Upson as the subject.

Mrs. Gehring and Mr. Parsons will give an impromptu scene in an Artist's Studio,—and the evening will close with an informal reception to our neighbors, old and new friends, and strangers, whom we will all try to make feel that they have always known Bethel people.

There will be a very few reserved seats at 50c, the general admission being only 25c to hear artists who command salaries of many thousands each night when they sing what will be as easily heard at Grand Chapel on Monday night, October 29th, at 8 P. M.

Continued on page eight.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—linear 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

CANADIAN unleached hardwood ashes the best fertilizers on earth, car lots bulk, twelve dollars; sacked, thirteen dollars, sixty cents per ton delivered. George Stevens, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada.
5-1-12-1 yr.

FOR SALE—\$ room, 1 1/2 story house, barn connected, on High Street in Bethel village. Inquire of H. H. BROWN, Bethel, Maine.
5-22-12.

E. S. KILGORE, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, GENERAL JOBBING.
Box 324, Bethel, Me.
5-23-12—p.

FOR SALE—One No. 5 Oliver type-writer in first class condition. A good bargain. Inquire of JAMESON L. FINNEY, Bethel, Maine.
10-10-12.

WANTED—First Class Rock Maple and Birch Logs.
MERRILL, SPRINGER CO., Bethel, Me.
10-10-12.

NOTICE.

In consideration of the fact that P. J. Tyler has decided to discontinue horse shoeing I have hired the J. C. Billings shop and shall open the same for horse shoeing and general blacksmithing at once.

F. C. HOLT.
10-10-12-p.

FARM FOR SALE.

The H. B. Godwin farm in Bethel, Maine. Cuts about 45 tons hay. Plenty of wood. Some growing timber. Excellent chance for brick-making. Cranberry bed started and bearing. Three story main house with ell,—21 rooms. Shed, stable, and large barn, 40x60. Buildings in excellent condition. Excellent for summer home, summer boarders or for farming purposes alone. House can be used for two families. Apply to MAE A. GODWIN, or HERRICK & PARK, Bethel, Me., Oct. 7, 1912.
10-10-12.

MAN WANTED—To sell seeds in each county. A good paying position for a man acquainted with farming. Experience not necessary but honesty and industry are. Steady work.
COBB & CO., Franklin, Mass.
10-17-12-S.

LOST—Between the Albany Town House and Elliott High's, Monday night, one large black fur. Finder will please return to Citizen office or communicate with Mrs. F. O. Swan, Bethel, Me., and be suitably rewarded.
10-24-12.

LOST—A black silk umbrella; black mission handle with silver trimmings. Finder please return to Citizen office and receive reward.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the relatives, friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy during our recent bereavement at the loss of our loved one, especially to Cora Brooks, Addie Brooks and Carrie Olla for their efficient and sympathetic ministrations. We also wish to thank the Rev. Mr. Curtis for his words of comfort; also for the many beautiful floral tributes, and the singing.

Gertie T. Parker and family.
Brothers and Sisters.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Mary E. Dwinelle, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I hereby forbid all persons from treating or harboring her at my expense as I shall pay no bills contracted by her after this date.

JOHN E. DWINELLE.
West Bethel, Oct. 24, 1912.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream,
to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads
to lift;
Shan't not the struggle—face it; 'tis
God's gift.

—Matthie D. Babcock.

"New times demand new measures
and new men!"

The world advances, and in time out-
grows

The laws that in our father's day
were best;

And doubtless, after us, some purer
scheme

Will be shaped out by wiser men than
we,

Made wiser by the steady growth of
truth."

I know we are building our heaven
As we journey along by the way;

Each thought is a nail that is driven
In structures that cannot decay.

And the mansion at last shall be given
To us as we build it to-day.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

ABOUT BOYS.

There is perhaps none other who so
well knows how to train children or
holds so many brave theories on the
subject, as a yet childless mother; and
no other parental parent so well
knows how to manage sons as the
boyless father.

To my mind, there is almost no
other growing creature more admi-
rable than a real manly boy! It is but
natural and only expected for girls
to be amiable and "lady like," as
it is for boys to be more or less
coarse, rough and boisterous.

Hence parents do not become entirely dis-
couraged and unhappy if the natural
nature of the boy asserts itself too
strongly; but they should earnestly
endeavor to lead him into more gentle
paths—and especially along the lines
of humane thought and action.

I would as soon give a boy a
racer for a plaything as any sort of
gun with which to try his early
marksmanship on cats and birds.

The gun, though it is but a harm-
less toy, encourages the natural bar-
barous desire to injure or kill some-
thing, and when that spirit is unwise-
ly stimulated it is not leading the
youthful heart towards any desirable
traits of manhood.

It is in the early nature of many
boys to enjoy a fierce dog-fight, es-
pecially if his dog wins. Now a
tough "scrap" between two boys is
much more commendable of them, be-
cause each one is then taking some
chance of punishment upon himself;
but when forcing two dumb creatures
to tear each other he is taking no
risk upon himself of any suffering in
the water—hence the two cases have
all the broad difference between
courage and cowardice.

Perhaps all boys are born with
certain seeds in them, so that at two years of
age—but the vilest of them have
good qualities and all have a streak
of gold if it may only be aroused.

It is indeed a "tough" one that
cannot be inclined towards good when
his better nature is appealed to and
his good points pleasingly approved
of.

No doubt there is many a boy,
even in our best communities, who
has seldom been talked to, and
remained with on the subject of family
affairs and deportment; though
he may have been too often scolded
about them and given the impression
that age reformation on his part is
quite impossible while good and en-
couraging words might readily awaken
some latent qualities of goodness
and greatly improve his manner and
general conduct.

If I were an authorized teacher of
this I would dwell as earnestly up-
on his morality, character and behavior
as upon the school-day lessons.
Would beg of him not to be boisterous
in any place where decorum be-
longs, to be careful of his language,
to be always considerate and obedi-
ent to his sisters as well as to other
boys' sisters, and deferential towards
older boys, old or young.

Of course his parents and school
teachers are to be obeyed and respect
shown to his parents; but he knows
that, and as a rule more readily at-
tends to it than to any moral obliga-
tion.

One of the worst boys I ever knew
was the most free-headed of them
all. He took great delight in abuse
and smaller boys and in giving them
nothing he had. His profanity was
as "marked" as his politeness, and
to one ever ready for action in either
direction. He knew that he was

bad; he knew that every one believed
him to be beyond the outer limits
of hope and he accepted the situation
graciously. And yet he became a
fairly good man—with one unfortu-
nate habit.

The virtue of generosity, however,
cannot be taught,—that quality, or
its unfortunate opposite, are born in
the grain and warranted to be per-
manent through life, no reformation
or change of heart in other ways hav-
ing any effect upon them. Not long
ago, a small boy on the street insisted
upon giving me, almost a stranger, one
of his two apples. If that boy
lives he will no doubt lead a happier
life than the boy of the story who
could not give his sister an apple be-
cause he had only seven.

If the good and manly boy be some-
times ridiculed by the other kind it
will be more from envy than for any
hearty reason and should not disturb
him. The well behaved boy has
nothing to fear, nothing to be ashamed
of. The other is ashamed of
himself as a boy and ashamed of his
boyhood when he has become a man.

Now, reaching a little beyond the
subject, the brightest of men and
women are nothing more than boys
and girls grown up. They have the
same childish thoughts and weak-
nesses, and fortunately the same
sense of vanity and desires for pleas-
ure. It were indeed no less deplor-
able for one while yet in health and
strength to feel no pride and pleasure
in the possession of attractive and
pleasing things. So the grown-up
children have simply learned to sub-
due the spirits, to be more dignified
and quiet—more polite and more po-
lite—yet with the same open-hearted-
ness—open to instruction and con-
vincing argument.

Tell any fairly good man that he
is almost a Christian and he will
draw nearer; but tell him how vile
he is and how well he deserves all
that is coming to him and he will
draw away.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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RUMFORD.

Geo. Virgin and wife, accompanied by R. J. Virgin left this week for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. F. E. Randall fell down stairs while coming from the third story to the second and injured her wrist quite badly.

Miss Zephie Stephens is confined to the house on account of illness, though at the present time she is improving.

Tom Halkett, who has been for the past year the manager of the Benefit Store at Bath, has been appointed as manager of the Benefit Store here to succeed Mr. Farrington.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Littlefield of Portland were the guests of Mrs. W. T. Rowe the first of the week.

John Tucker of Sanford was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Tucker, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stanwood returned Thursday from their honeymoon spent in Boston and vicinity, and will make their home with Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Allen for the future.

Mrs. Peter Mitchell, nee Alice Nedean has resumed her duties at the store of E. J. Roderick.

Judge Newell of Lewiston was in town on business Tuesday of last week.

Frank Wilson, the pianist at Cheney Opera House, received a divorce from his wife on the grounds of desertion last week at the Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mosher returned Friday from Oakland, where they have been the guests of relatives for several weeks.

C. E. Britton has accepted a position as the Oxford County agent for the Overland automobile in the spring. Mr. Britton left Thursday for his home in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. Maurice Reynolds returned to her home on Waldo street after being the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Atwood for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Atwood took an automobile trip to Orono, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and while there were the guests of Chas. Atwood, who is a student at the University of Maine.

Mrs. Clara Jones is improving in health and able to go out more.

Jim McMennamin and Miss Laura McMennamin spent Sunday in Berlin as the guest of relatives.

The "legal lights" returned home Friday from So. Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Stephens left Monday for the lakes, where they will spend several weeks at the Stephens camp on Moosemenaguanic.

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ANDOVER.

Mr. O. M. Richardson and family of Canton were guests of Henry W. Poor this week.

The Ladies' Aid met with Mrs. J. A. French, Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Sophia Newton had the misfortune to fall and break her wrist last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tow French, at Rumford.

Mrs. Lucinda Bristol and daughter are visiting her sister, Mrs. Grace Moody, at Rumford Corner.

W. N. Blanchard of Wilton was in town buying cattle last week.

Mrs. Frank Perry, who has spent the summer with her father, Wm. Milton, at Hotel Milton, will leave town Friday for her home in Medford, Mass.

Mrs. M. A. Barnes of Boston was the guest of her son, Walter, recently.

Mrs. Ray Thurston and son were at Rumford, Saturday.

Chas. Lovejoy, who has been confined to the house by lameness, received a post card shower from his many friends Wednesday.

Freeman W. Bedell, agent for the Plant-Line Steamship Co., of Boston, with his wife are guests this week of sister, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston.

Mrs. O. A. Burgess and Mrs. Ada Merrill visited friends in Jay, Livermore Falls and Canton recently. Mrs. Burgess returned Friday, Oct. 18.

Oscar Cutting was at Rumford on business Saturday.

Mrs. Maggie Stuart spent Sunday with her people at No. 4.

Lincoln Dresser was at Rumford a few days last week.

Mrs. N. D. Akers and daughters of Rumford spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith spent a few days this week with their daughter, Evelyn, who has been ill at Orono, where she is attending school.

Miss Ethel Philbrick, who has been quite ill, entered Dr. McCarthy's Hospital at Rumford, Friday.

Chas. Ripley and wife of Rumford spent Sunday at their cottage on Newton street. Their daughter, Doris, has been attending school at So. Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay Learned returned from their honeymoon trip to Boston, Friday, and are staying with H. L. Poor and wife.

Lewis Ripley of Farmington is visiting friends in town this week.

Walter Barnes has been in Boston for a few days purchasing fall and winter goods.

R. L. Thurston and wife and Mrs. Y. A. Thurston were in Rumford, Monday.

Mrs. Edward Coburn returned to her home in town Thursday.

Geo. Thomas returned to the Upper Dam, Monday.

Charles Newton and Geo. Learned spent a few days at C. Pond, hunting, this week.

Lois M. Grange met for its usual session Saturday with the Worthy Master in the chair. Dinner was served at 12 o'clock, after which the routine business was finished. The following program was given. Members who were born in October, Geo. Abbott and Lyman Abbott responded to their names, each giving an interesting talk.

Question: Why don't we raise more corn and hay less grain? Opened by Bro. Perkins and followed by Bro. Abbott, Hall and Talbot.

Reading, "The Hunkers."

John L. Bailey.

Experience gained this year.

E. M. Bailey, John F. Talbot.

Reading, "The Pumpkin."

Mrs. H. L. Akers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Talbot and son of Montana are visiting his father, J. F. Talbot.

Stephen Abbott and Jesse Glover are working for Ray Thurston.

Master Geo. Dams of the Surplus visited his grandparents, Geo. Thomas and wife, a few days last week.

Ray Thurston and family are in town this week. Mrs. Wade Thurston is caring for their house and store during their absence.

Archie Poor and Gerald Marston returned to the Lakes, Sunday, Monday.

Howard Thurston and son of North Norway were in town the first of the week.

The Oxford North Agricultural Society held its annual meeting Saturday evening, electing the following officers: President, C. T. Poor; Vice President, Y. A. Thurston; Sec., J. F. Talbot; Treas., H. A. Grover; Trustees, J. F. Caldwell, B. P. Abbott, H. L. Poor, J. H. Abbott, J. A. French, J. Henry Abbott.

The Standard Oil Company is to expand a large sum, something like \$100,000 it is said, in improving its plant at Legume, South Portland, and the work of the new construction will begin the coming week. The improvements are to come in the shape of new buildings and they will consist of a big three-story warehouse, a two-story stable, carriage house and heating plant.

an investigation and found that this far containing the amputated member was missing, so it is thought that some one tried to play a practical joke, in some way securing this member from the doctor's office in his absence and dropping it on the street.

Miss Charlotte French and nine others of the Baptist church are engaged in taking the religious census of the town. It is thought by some of the church people that there are quite a few families in town that have no church affiliations and have not been reached by any church and it is the plan to bring them in closer touch with these bodies through the information gained from the census.

Miss Ruth Abbott with her aunt, Mrs. Mabel Godwin, is soon to leave for Florida, where they will spend a part of the winter.

Mrs. F. J. Latham is recovering rapidly from her attack of scarlet fever and is able to be about her room.

The Progressive headquarters present a most attractive appearance with the window decorations, which consists of two large pictures of bull moose with the American flag and the pictures of Roosevelt and Johnson. Mr. J. H. Martin has been engaged by the Progressives to keep the headquarters open every afternoon.

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Mrs. F. H. Atwood left Monday afternoon for Buckfield and Sumner to be the guest of friends and relatives for several days.

Wallace R. Moore was given a surprise party on Monday evening, it being his birthday. The evening was spent playing cards and having a general jolly time. Dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Moore.

Archie and Lena Felt visited Mrs. Raleigh Bumpus of Turner, Sunday.

On Sunday evening about 9:30 o'clock a band of Italians got into a disagreement on the Swain Road. It seems they had been drinking freely and were in a quarrelsome mood. One man by the name of Vital Verrano fired five shots at another Italian by the name of Grant Rogers, one bullet grazed his coat but did no serious injury to him. Immediately a fight was on, as the fiery spirit of sunny Italy is easily provoked and led to revenge.

Rogers turned upon the man Verrano and seizing a razor from his pocket proceeded to slash his face in several places badly. The police were summoned and reached the grounds during the melee and were able to secure both men who were brought to the lockup and detained for the night. Dr. McCarthy was called to attend to the wounds received by Verrano.

Monday morning both men were in court before Judge McCarthy, and after hearing the evidence and listening to the plea made by Judge Stearns, the court deemed it wise to discharge Rogers, as from the story told, it appeared that he had merely used his razor in self defense. Verrano was held upon a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon and was bound over to the March term of court before Commissioner J. J. Bouda. These he was unable to furnish and was obliged to be committed to jail Monday afternoon by the officers.

There has been a rumor current this week that a human arm was found upon Main Ave., and considerable conjecture was abroad as to how it came there and all about it. The latest explanation that can be given is that some time ago one of the doctors amputated an arm for a man and after the amputation the arm was put in alcohol by him to be kept for further examination, and after he heard of the story of the finding of an arm he made

an investigation and found that this far containing the amputated member was missing, so it is thought that some one tried to play a practical joke, in some way securing this member from the doctor's office in his absence and dropping it on the street.

Miss Charlotte French and nine others of the Baptist church are engaged in taking the religious census of the town. It is thought by some of the church people that there are quite a few families in town that have no church affiliations and have not been reached by any church and it is the plan to bring them in closer touch with these bodies through the information gained from the census.

Miss Ruth Abbott with her aunt, Mrs. Mabel Godwin, is soon to leave for Florida, where they will spend a part of the winter.

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For
Safety,
Convenience,
Promptness,



Accuracy,
and a
Square Deal

BANK WITH

Rumford Falls Trust Co.

BIG, STRONG, POPULAR, AND GROWING ALL THE TIME.

Banking By Mail a Big Success With Us.

WE FURNISH EVERYTHING.

WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS.

TRY US.

WRITE US.

STANLEY BISBEE

Hardware and Builders' Material.

Gasoline.

Stanley Bisbee, Rumford.

W. J. WHEELER & CO.
INSURANCEFIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
AND PLATE GLASSLIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE,
STEAM BOILER,
ELEVATOR & BONDS

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Providence Wash.

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PORTLAND, MAINE

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUTS END TO BAD HABIT.

Things never look bright to one with the "blues." Ten to one the trouble is a sluggish liver, filling the system with bilious poison, that Dr. King's New Life Pills would expel. Try them. Let the joy of better feeling and the "blues." Best for stomach, liver and kidneys. 25 cents.

H. B. Foshard of Bethel; Chas. F. Foshard, Nathan Reynolds of Canton; H. J. Reynolds of Riddellville; C. A. Gardner of Driffield.

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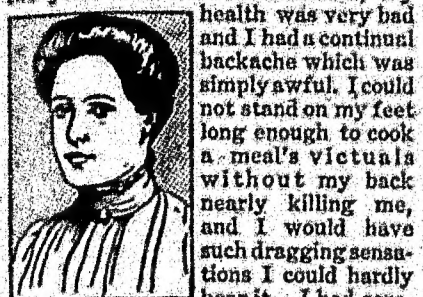
Dr. King's New Life Pills would expel. Try them.

BACKACHE NOT A DISEASE

But a Symptom, a Danger Signal Which Every Woman Should Heed.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Read about Mrs. Woodall's experience.

Morton's Gap, Kentucky. "I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had several times been to the doctor, but he could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since. I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—MRS. OLIVE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.



If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidentially) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1912, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Allan McLeod, late of Fryeburg Academy Grant, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by Lucinda E. Bean, executrix.

James M. Seavey late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by William C. Bosworth, executor.

Allan McLeod late of Fryeburg Academy Grant, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Lucinda E. Bean, executrix.

James M. Seavey late of Bethel, deceased; final account presented for allowance by William C. Bosworth, executor.

Joseph N. Littlehale late of Newry, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Nathaniel F. Brown, administrator.

Allan McLeod late of Fryeburg Academy Grant, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining to her hands presented by Lucinda E. Bean, executrix.

Angelo Fidell late of Lincoln Plantation; first account presented for allowance by Elery C. Park, administrator.

Angelo Fidell late of Lincoln Plantation; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by Elery C. Park, administrator.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,
Judge of said Court.

A true copy attested:
ALBERT D. PARK,
Register.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Joshua Howard late of Haverhill in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all claims thereon are requested to make payment immediately.

ELERY C. PARK,
October 12, 1912.

Chambermaid Muske.
"Why do you object to hotel orchestra?"

"Because," replied the musician, "their programme usually sound as if they had been selected to please the hill boys and chambermaids."—Washburn.



A Clear Case.
"You claim that the wheel of the defendant's car passed over your stomach," said the defendant's attorney to the plaintiff on the stand. "Yet here is your open-faced watch which you testify to having carried in your vest pocket at the time, and the crystal isn't even cracked. How do you account for that?"

"Why," said the plaintiff, "the car was going so fast there wasn't time for the crystal to break, sir."—Hartford Weekly.

His Real Meaning.
"Criticism read your essay," said Dr. Ritter's friend, "and he insists that you're beyond your depth."
"Ah!" replied Dr. Ritter, "I thought he would."

"You did? Then you know what he means?"
"Yes; he means simply that I am beyond his depth."—Catholic Standard and Times.

What's Going to Happen.
Chollie—And we have been engaged for a fortnight now, dear.
Mollie—Yes, Chollie.

"And have you told your father about it yet?"
"How mean of you, Chollie! Do you want to have the engagement broken so soon?"

A Study in Reform.
"That man is a strong reform agitator."
"Yes," replied Senator Borghum; "but he sees only the reforms that he can claim credit for. I don't know whether to call him a great reformer or a big advertiser."

WISE WOMAN.
Ella—Betha has given up playing bridge whist and has thrown her cards in the fire.
Stella—Burned her bridge behind her, so to speak.

What to Take.
The sky is blue and cloudless.
The sun is bright and yellow.
But take no chances; take instead Your tried and true umbrella.

Young America.
"You may be president some day, my boy," said the patronizing old gentleman.
"Great Scott!" replied the sadly disappointed youth; "you're not trying to pick dark horses that far ahead, are you?"

A Thousand Miles Long.
Mrs. Eze (with newspaper)—Here's an interesting list of things a penny will do. It is nearly half a column long.

Mr. Eze—Humph! You ought to see a list of the things a penny won't do.

A Case of the Horrors.
"What's de matter wit' Mooney Way, glee?"
"Aw, don't notice him! He thinks he sees things."
"Aw, stacks of soap an' loads of bathtub."

Over the Wire.
Hostess (to her little guest)—Be you don't burn gas up at your house at all?
Dorothy—Oh, no, indeed; every bit of light we use is sent by telegraph.

May Have Been Wrong.
"Pa, what's the difference between an egg man and a yeckman?"
"Sometimes, my son, the only difference is that one is spelled with a 'y' and the other without."

It Depends.
"Do you think I could touch Guy De la loan of an X or two?"
"Not if he's a wise guy."

Swatting the Fly in Korea.

Flies are the staple product of all parts of Cho-sen and make life intolerable for the Japanese residing there. Flies are also well known to be mediums for the spread of epidemics. Last year the authorities of Cho-la-do offered to buy flies, and, encouraged by their success, they will repeat the experiment this year. Last year the police were asked to take the trouble of buying flies with money supplied by philanthropic contributors and 4,683 koku (one koku is equal to 5,13 bushels) of flies were bought from May 26 to December 2 for 212.97 yen. This year 5,88 koku have already been bought for 268 yen at three to four sen a go. Local taxes were appropriated for a portion of the expense required. The flies are burned on being purchased. Flies are valued at three sen a head on the mainland, but flies have never been known to exist in such immense masses before as to acquire monetary value.—Japan Weekly Mail.

Lawyers and Their Work.

The profession of the law has flourished only in free countries. While it has always been sharply criticized and lawyers have frequently been called parasites on society—or at the best necessary evils—in view of the part they have played in the struggle for constitutional freedom this popular view is not accurate. If that view were true we ought to find those nations where there are few or no lawyers the most peaceful, orderly and prosperous. Just the opposite is true. In a magazine article in 1904 it was stated that China had no lawyers that in Russia the proportion of lawyers to population was one to 21,000, in Germany one to 8,700, in France one to 4,100, in England one to 1,100 and in the United States one to seven hundred.—Case and Comment.

Atmosphere in Tunnel.

Some observations have been recently made on the trains passing under the East river of the barometric changes taking place while passing from one end of the tunnel to the other. The greater the speed the greater and more sudden are the barometric fluctuations, and naturally also the effect upon the ears. In the rear car more marked changes were noticed. On two occasions there was a fall of four-tenths inch mercury within the space of about one second. Such a change would seem to be so slight as to be negligible, but Doctor Fowler, who made the tests, estimates that a pressure of one-half inch mercury is equivalent to one-fourth pound to the square inch.—New York Times.

Hippo Cat Catches Sparrows.

Jenny, the hippo cat, has been waxing fat and lazy this summer on an abundant English sparrow diet. When the hippos moved to their summer quarters from the lion house in the Central park menagerie, Jenny went along with her friends. The stone platform of the hippo enclosure is a great resort for English sparrows because of the grain, crumbs of bread and other food. The cat curls up on the scattered hay or grass and waits until a group of the birds is off guard over the food. Then she springs and always captures one. The hippos like her but do not like the birds.—New York Sun.

Possibilities in Divining Rod.

The phenomena supposed to be exhibited by the divining rod (Wun-schritze) has now been seriously tested in German Southwest Africa, where something like eight hundred experiments were made with it in search of water, about eighty per cent. of these being successful. It has also been used with success in Hanover to indicate the presence or otherwise of veins of salts of potash in the soil. The minister of agriculture in France has appointed a departmental committee to make similar experiments.

Hen That Works Overtime.

A Brocton hen is reported, with confirmatory evidence, to have done what would appear to be rather more than her share in reduction of the high cost of living by laying four eggs in ten hours. To make the achievement still more remarkable the narrator affirms that the hen wasn't feeling very well at the time. In fact that she had been taken into the house for her health. The egg producers' union ought to look after this effort at overproduction.—Boston Transcript.

Educator Travels Far.

As the invited guest of Chicago university and other institutions, Prof. Caspar Rene Gregory of the University of Leipzig, Germany, traveled nearly 23,000 miles in the United States and Canada during the past year, lecturing before institutions in 26 states of the Union and nine of the Canadian provinces. Professor Gregory is said to be the only American holding a regular professorship in a German university.

The Temperate Man.

James Therpe, the champion of the Olympic games, is an Indian, and on the Occasion, discussing the welfare of the Indian race, he said: "Total abstinence is essential to my people. The average Indian cannot drink temperate. His food of temperance is like that of the country gentleman who said: 'I drink brandy only on two occasions—when I have roast chicken for dinner and when I haven't.'"

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co

New and Novel Styles
in Ladies' and Children's
Fall and Winter Coats

A Big Broad Assortment
at Reasonable Prices.

Plain tailored Coats for those of quiet tastes. Novelty garments in rare variety for those who seek smart style effects, stunning materials and cleverest designing. In our large assortment you will find the same identical models which are being worn today by leaders of fashion on the Fifth Avenue thoroughfare, New York.

The New Johnny Coats are
very Attractive.

The popular three-quarter length garment. We show them in Women's and Misses' sizes. Made of the choicest staple materials and colors as well as the novelty weaves and stunning mixture effects which are so popular this season; black and colored boucle cloths, wide wale diagonals and double faced materials—

Our prices \$15.00, \$17.50, \$22.50 to \$30.00.

Full Length Coats

Women's and Misses' Long Coats of plain whipcords and diagonals as well as in the new stunning wide wale diagonals and mixtures which are so very attractive and desirable this season.—The styles are beautiful. Our prices \$15, \$20, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50.

New Black Coats

Among the newest black coats are those of "Ural" cloth, the cloth that looks like Persian Lamb fur—ideal garments for ladies who want abundant style without a conspicuous appearance. These garments come full length, plain effect with large roll collar and fancy ornaments.—The price is \$30.00. For elderly women and those desiring a black coat, we suggest our elegant garments of Black Broadcloth. They are elegantly braided trimmed and have handsome Lamb collars.—Price, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00.

Junior Coats

For High School Girls and College Wear
COME IN SIZES 15, 17 and 19 YEARS.

Junior Coats of navy and brown coatings. Velvet trimmings on collar, coat buttons high at neck. Also the same style coats made of handsome striped fabrics.

Our good values at \$7.98—\$8.98

Junior Coats in navy and brown coatings in plain colors. Handsome garments also of neat mixtures made with back trimmed with strappings of the material and neat buttons. Sleeves are also neatly trimmed and the collar has trimmings of velvet. Special value at our price, \$10.00

Junior Coats in six smart new styles in splendid materials and rich plain colors such as navy and brown, also in most attractive mixture cloths in light, medium and dark effects—excellent values at, \$12.00

Many exclusive styles in Junior Coats at \$13.50 to \$22.50

Children's Coats

At \$1.98, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 to \$12.00

Here Are a Few of Our Excellent Values.

For ages 2 to 6 years, outfit made coats of corduroy in navy, brown and black with or without collar, trimmed with wide silk bands and fancy buttons, well made and lined, \$3.00

For children, 1, 2 and 3 years. Coats of white imported corduroy, made with separate quilted lining, double breasted with white pearl buttons—very handsome garments, \$3.00

For children 4 to 6 years. Coats of all wool flannel in a variety of shades of navy and gray, double breasted effect with black velvet collar and red flannel lining—the material is new and stylish this season—\$7.50

For children 1 to 3 years. Handsome coats in white, the early effect, made with turnover collar and pearl buttons—at this price they are excellent values—\$1.98

Children's Coats of corduroy, cloth, plaid and velvet, all new styles, all new garments—our good values at \$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 to \$12.00

Children's 4 flannel Coats for ages 6 to 14 years, very warm and stylish at \$3.00

Children's Coats of heavy flannel in best shades of blue and brown, plain collar and mixtures, \$5.00 to \$7.98

Children's Coats of elegant Mixture cloths, handsome new models, black stars collars. Our price, \$10.00 to \$15.00

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO,
PORTLAND, MAINE

CHART OF ILLIMITABLE VOID

Remarkable Five-Acre Sectional Map of the Sky at Harvard University.

This seems to be an age of great things. To talk of billions no longer occasions a shiver of incredulous admiration. One of the wonders at Harvard university today is a five-acre sectional map of just plain sky and constellations. At the expense of more than a million dollars Harvard university has provided the chart which distinctly shows 1,500,000 stars, this having been prepared in sections by the Harvard university astronomers. The sections, of the area placed together, would cover an area of more than five acres, which is a pretty extensive plan of charting the "illimitable void."

In a scholarly annual report the director of the observatory calls attention to the fact that during the past year 3,795 photographs of stars were made by the observatory. For more than 65 years the Harvard observatory has kept complete records of astronomical developments. By reason of thirty years' work and an expenditure of a million dollars, this observatory is placed ahead of all other similar institutions.

In the study of the stars at the Harvard observatory there is something more than mere love of knowledge or tender sentiment. Even the slow-paced walk of lovers under the amazing Cambridge elms has no more of witchery and romance about it than the wonders of scientific research stored away in the college observatory, which with its various stations has already become the shrine of modern astronomers.—"Affairs and Folks," Joe Mitchell Chapple, in Joe Chapple's News-Letter.

BODY AS WELL AS BRAIN

Aim of Modern Educators Now Is to Promote the Health of the Child.

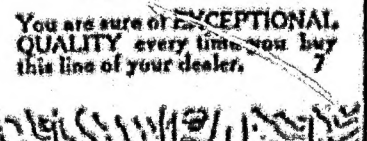
It is no longer sufficient that school shall not interfere with the health of the child; it must positively promote it, asserts Dr. Woods Hutchinson. The schoolroom should be tolerated in so far as it makes for health, and not one whit farther. Growth is the chief and only important business of the child; and the duty of education is to assist that growth. Whatever is more than this in it, cometh of evil. The school ought to be, and must be made, the wholesomest and healthiest place in the world for the child. The old education concerned itself solely with the mind of the child, and the only part of his body that it took into account at all was the brain-bulb at the upper end of him. The new education considers the whole child, and proposes to develop all his powers—bodily, mental and moral. A healthy, happy, well-taught childhood for every child born into the community is its aim—nothing more, nothing less! No country which is contented with less can call itself civilized. The child is our best crop; the one for which, in fact, all others are raised; and no money, no time, no energy, intelligently spent, upon its cultivation, can be wasted.



A Paint for Every Purpose

That Weathers all Weathers Indoors and Out.

You are sure of EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY every time you buy this line of your dealer.



For Sale by W. E. BOSSERMAN, Bethel, Maine.

THE BELONGED.

The accomplished and obliging pianist had assembled several collections, when one of the admiring group of listeners in the hotel parlor suggested that the pianist should play a piece particularly delectable of hearing to the piece, explaining that her husband had belonged to that very regent—Everybody's Magazine.

THERE IS NO CASE OF INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD OR SKIN DISEASE

Coming from a disordered stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys which

"SEVEN BARKS"

Will not materially benefit, or permanently cure this has been proven for the past 40 years. Ask your friends or neighbors about SEVEN BARKS, as thousands have testified to its merits. Don't delay to get a 50 cent bottle at your druggist, or "cart" yourself on the road for a couple of dollars.

LOCAL HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

recorded in the town of Uxbridge, Me., was or both of the contracting parties in each case being a York by name. The first was a "Pearson," now standing on the logical conclusion cannot well and truly be otherwise than that each one by the name of "Pearson," who, in the year of 1700, removed his family from some where to Pearcetown in consideration of a lot of land numbered twenty nine on the plan of the township.

It is stated in the genealogical department of the history of Bethel that "Pearson," named respectively John, Isaac, and Job York, sons of John and Sarah York came quite early to Bethel." And it is further stated on page forty-two that "John York bought the number thirteen on the south side of Androscoggin river, 'Tribble's,' the history says, 'he situated on the river road below Middle Intervale and was subsequently owned by Humphrey and Samuel Dean.' He was a living, energetic man, and an excellent planter. Two of his brothers, Isaac and Job, came to Bethel a few years later." I fail to find Humphrey and Samuel Dean where the history of Bethel traces them. There are other mentions of names that cannot be separated.

Now, John York received lot No. 13, but he did not live on it, or if he did he soon got off, as I will show you later on.

But before going into Bethel's history to prove the Yorks let us look over the records of the war of the Revolution from which it appears the descendants of the same were friends of the colonies in arms for political freedom.

The Massachusetts government have compiled at great expense seven large volumes of names of soldiers and sailors who engaged from time to time in the cause of the colonies from records of enlistments filed in the archives at Boston. Twenty times the name of York appears, each entry containing the date of enlistment with the name of the company, as follows:

Abraham York, Pearcetown, July 12, 1775, one enlistment for three years, re-enlisted January 7, 1777.

Isaac York, Pearcetown, Dec. 8, 1776, again Jan. 1, 1777, when discharged at one time was at North river, N. Y. 1780-1781 from home, July 21, 1782, enlisted to military Canada, this was when the militia was made up as the Militia at that date.

Isaac York, Pearcetown, Dec. 8, 1776.

John York, Cape Elizabeth, July 10, 1775.

John York, Pearcetown, May 10, 1775.

John York Jr. Pearcetown, June 23, 1775.

I have left out of this compilation the several dates of enlistment and those named as enlistment in this connection.

Isaac York, Pearcetown, July 12, 1775.

Jonathan Dean Jr., Pearcetown, June 11, 1775, aged 23 years.

The above was the Dean whose intention of marriage with Miss Abigail York was made public Oct. 13, 1774. John York's name does not appear on the marriage list of Bethel, but he has a grave stone standing upon the cemetery side of the Androscoggin river below Bethel after, possibly simple.

But John York without date of birth, age or death upon which appears the name of the wife Abigail.

NO WONDER RICH RAVED.

"What's the matter with you, what? She came to be very thick, the lady."

"Why, she was smiling at a new stage actor, and probably sold her soul for 25 cents."

Constipated, and Don't Know It!

Dr. Jones

It seems odd but it is true, that you may be constipated and not know it. You can only tell by taking a glass and pouring in water after the glass is full, if it runs out, but the glass is not full.

Just as with your bowels, they get full of waste matter, and then they pass off or empty from the body and about the same amount that goes into it to the form of food.

So you may have a surplusage of the waste matter and get thin and emaciated unless you take the glass and pour in water.

Take your bowels a good time through cleansing and you will be young.

The physicians I used for a long time sold under the name of Dr. Jones. There are many who use it in their own medicine. I have been cured of many troubles, and I have cured many others. Write your name and address to Dr. Jones, P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y.

WORLD FAMOUS TRAMP.

(Continued from page one.)

joined mastery over all other impulses and native, namely, the "Wanderlust."

Equipped in its subtle powers, impressed by its restless influence, he is forced to lead a life, the barrenness of which he realizes, and is condemned to roam restlessly all over the world without a destination in view, to be a wanderer of civilization. He knows the yearnings of other men for home and friends, but the master yearning of all is to move on and by this he must be governed.

He left on Sunday night with the intention of catching the first train for Paris, but we received a letter from him Monday morning from Berlin. The first opportunity to move was west instead of east, hence the change of plans.

Whenever "A. No. 1" meets a runaway boy upon his journey, he gives him a talking to that is almost certain to make the lad homesick, and glad when "A. No. 1" purchases a ticket sending him home to his parents.

"If the boy is already a confirmed wanderer 'A. No. 1' teaches him his motto: 'Never associate with anyone in whose company you would be ashamed to stand open daylight to your mother's home.'"

About 350,000 minor run away from home annually, and "A. No. 1," of this number 35,000 become confirmed tramps, 7,000 are crippled, 5,000 are killed and the rest can only stand the hardships of tramp life about 10 years, until they are in a poor house. Ninety per cent. of all tramps, clean as well as dirty, started their wanderings when young boys who ran away from good homes. By keeping runaway boys off the road it will not be necessary to send old fellows to penitentiaries and poor houses. So many mothers, if they only knew it, are the cause of many young men living the hobo life. If a regular grown up tramp comes to the home and asks for a meal he turns him away and tells him to work for it, but when the young fellow comes along just starting out to be a tramp who takes him in, feeds him on the best she has, not realizing that within a few short years the same youngster will be an exact prototype of the hobo tramp who has just turned away.

"Now if she would only get this name from him and his address, and talk to him to a life away about his home and mother, and explain to him the terrible shame of trying to finish his days a worthless and homeless hobo, abandoned and hunted by all humanity, there would be a good chance that he would go back and it would be a help towards reforming a large number of the boys."

A boy, I take his transient expenses by the sale of two books the first being "Life and Adventures of A. No. 1," tells of his travels among tramps all over the world. The second, "Hobo Tramp Five Tales," is a true story of the pitiful hardships of the road, both show the dark side of tramp life as that any realistic boy will get a good idea of its disgusting features. They can be purchased in any book store and cost every train for 25 cents and are worth every cent of it in keeping boys at home.

A third book is being printed which will be the best one. He said to me that he would send me the book on condition that I would read the third one aloud to our town when all were present and let him know if we were able to do it without shuddering tears.

"A. No. 1" has a profile in shape of many letters of gratitude and names of newspapers clippings mentioning names of men in all walks of life whom he has met since the time he left the children nearly every cent of his earnings in sending boys back to their homes and future citizenship.

He was asked why he had not sold on his books earlier as they are little read and highly interesting stories and he stated, that lately after nearly one year of roving, he had come to the conclusion that the day, ground, weather and people life he had had all these years have been wasted, and perhaps by selling his own painful experience he might possibly prevent others from following the footsteps. He said that he had a boy to stay at home after he had come started to wander in almost impossible, as the name, "came a tramp," always a tramp," has been many times proven to him by actual experience, as he has not many a boy of the family and home who never knew of the life, misery and danger a tramp comes constantly in contact with, and cannot resist the call to wander.

In 1904 he received \$1,000 cash and a beautiful medal from the Police Committee for stopping from New York to New Orleans in three days and nights, and with \$100 of this prize he bought a ticket to a country in Switzerland, Switzerland, Pa. The other

will be a silent everlasting warning to others who seem afflicted with this strange longing to roam, very aptly called "Wanderlust" and is simply: "A. No. 1."

The Rambler
At Rest at Last.

A BETHEL MAN.

(Continued from page one.)

he glad to welcome within her borders.

Leaving Jacksonville Thursday a boat one o'clock we made the short trip of thirty miles to St. Augustine. This was an old Spanish town, founded in 1565 and has the distinction of being the oldest town in the United States.

Besides its quaint Spanish lanes and balconied buildings, crumbling gates and palm, magnolia and oleander trees, it has some of the most costly and magnificent hotels in the world, as St. Augustine is noted as a great winter resort. The Ponce de Leon and Alcazar are built of solid concrete, in Spanish style, with towers, cascos and court yards. There are two of the largest hotels, besides which there are many smaller ones.

Fort Marion, at one time the Spanish fortress of San Marco, was built by Indian slaves and was more than a century before being completed. It is built of shells which make a cement that has withstood the wear and weather of centuries to any cutting of attacks of French, of English and of Indians.

The oldest house in the United States is here and a visit to it is interesting. If I remember correctly it was built in 1567, and is full of old furniture, stained old china, and many other articles of great historical interest. Attractive drives, good fishing and above all the delightful climate all help to make St. Augustine the popular resort that it is.

Leaving there Friday forenoon we took the train for Sebastian, where we reached about six P. M. after traveling down the coast coast for about 125 miles over the railroad built by Henry M. Flagler, who has recently extended it out over the Florida Keys to Key West. The extension, cut over 100 miles of small islands, and open sea is one of the greatest engineering feats of recent years. Mr. Flagler is the man who has done more in the way of developing Florida than any other man.

Along the coast coast there is a series of reefs and bars from Cape to Cape, and extending for many miles along the coast. While the water between the mainland and these reefs is partly part of the cause it is called the Indian River and it is along here that the great oranges and grape fruit in the world are raised. Here, in the water, are thousands of well cork which causes in the south and water in the Indian River as well as many other

Serious Kidney Disease Treated By an Old - Fashioned Doctor



S. D. HARTMAN, M. D.

In 1901 I was practicing medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a thriving farming community. A prominent citizen of that locality called at my office one day in a very feeble condition. He much so he had to be assisted in alighting from his wagon. I found on questioning him that he had been afflicted for about two years. He had consulted various doctors, among them a specialist from Philadelphia. They pronounced his disease to be Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was gradually failing in strength, losing flesh rapidly, and altogether presented a very pitiable spectacle, the remnant of a once strong and happy man.

I had been treating a neighbor of his successfully. This neighbor had highly recommended me and thus it was he had come to me.

He told me that the doctors had perfectly given up his case as hopeless and he felt free to consult any other physician. I hesitated to take the case, as I felt sure I could not do anything more than the other physicians had done. I told him so yet he insisted upon my prescribing. I was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and as one of the consulting physicians had been a professor in that college it seemed to me quite unlikely that I would be able to do any more than had been done, but I prescribed what seemed to be the best thing under the circumstances.

He went away and in a week he returned saying he was no better, that he was still losing ground. He judged that he had taken the same medicine before. No doubt he had. But he wished me to prescribe again. I did so. This went on for about two months, the patient failing all the time, and I was becoming thoroughly discouraged with the case.

One day the patient said to me, "Doctor, why don't you give me the medicine you gave my neighbor? We all thought he would die, but your medicine cured him. This was why I came to you. Why not give me the same medicine you gave him?"

"But," I said, "your neighbor did not have kidney disease. It was a bowel complaint that I prescribed for in his case. I remember I gave him the Neutralizing Mixture that I make a great deal of use of in bowel diseases."

"Very well, I want some of the same medicine you gave him. It worked wonders with him and I believe it will with me."

"But," I said, "this is not a medicine for kidney disease."

"Well, since you seem to be like the rest of the doctors, you cannot help me, why not try the medicine that helped my neighbor?"

After some hesitation I concluded to give him a bottle of it. In ten days he returned. He at once began to breathe more freely, and in a few days he was in no complimentary words, saying:

"You knew very well this medicine would help me. You held it back merely to get more fees for treating me. From the first the medicine has helped me and I have made rapid improvement. If I could have had this medicine a year ago I should have been saved a great deal of expense and loss of time."

I replied that I was glad the medicine had helped him. I was somewhat confused by his brusque manner and rough speech. I gave him another bottle of medicine, and he was again well for about three weeks. Once more he

called at my office for another bottle of medicine, which was his last call. A month or so afterwards a neighbor of his called and got a bottle of the same medicine, saying that his patient was practically a well man, attending to his duties about his large farm.

I had given him the Neutralizing Mixture which was a remedy that I had used before only for bowel diseases. The same remedy that has since been sold under the name of Peruna. I could not quite understand how it was that Peruna should operate so beneficially in such seemingly different diseases. I had not yet grasped the correct philosophy of disease. I did not then clearly comprehend that catarrh may affect the kidneys as well as the bowels. Nothing of that sort was taught in the books in those days. It took me years before I clearly comprehended that catarrh was a disease liable to attack any organ of the body.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membranes. The mucous membranes line every organ, duct and cavity in the body. Thus it is, catarrh may settle anywhere where there is a mucous membrane.

Peruna is my remedy for all these diseases. I insist upon it, however, that Peruna is not a cure-all. I use it for just one disease, catarrh. But as catarrh is liable to affect so many different places, it disturbs so many different functions, deranges so many different organs, it does seem to many people as if I regarded Peruna as a cure-all.

The above narrative is simply one of the many cases in my early practice that brought me to comprehend the wonderful efficacy of Peruna in such a variety of diseases. The kidneys may be affected by other diseases than catarrh, but the average case of kidney disease is catarrh of the kidneys. All cases of Bright's disease begin with catarrh of the kidneys. This being true, and it also being true that Peruna is a catarrh remedy, it follows that a great many cases of kidney disease would be benefited by Peruna.

PERUNA SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Many persons are making inquiries for the old Peruna. This is now put out under the name of KIDNEY-NO, manufactured by KIDNEY-NO COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio. Write them and they will be pleased to send you a free booklet.

While the railroad does not pass directly through the best of the citrus fruit groves we saw from the cars acres and acres of oranges and grape fruit trees loaded till in many cases the branches touched the ground. We learned from different sources that a good grove would pay from \$50 to \$1,000 an acre per year and indeed in exceptional cases \$2,000 has been obtained from the grape fruit on a single acre of land. After learning this we were more ready to believe the statements of the fabulous prices at which a good grove is sometimes sold.

At Sebastian we changed to the Fellsmere Farm Railway on which we travelled in from the coast about ten miles to the town of Fellsmere where we were met by the representatives of the Fellsmere Farms Co., and spent several very busy days as guests of the company, inspecting the great reclamation work being carried on at this place. Situated near the head of the water of the St. John River, the largest river in Florida and one of the very few large rivers in this country that flow north, all the water that falls on this land would have to flow north to Jacksonville before it could turn east and empty into the ocean. As the elevation above sea level is only twenty-three feet the water drained off very slowly and a large part of the time the land was too wet for cultivation. For hundreds of years this land has been a state grown crop after crop of sugar cane, a rank weed grass that is choked by mosquitoes as one of the best work making plants. With each succeeding year as the old grass decayed and new grew the black mud and became deeper and richer till now, when it only needed a small amount of carrying off the excessive water and the land would with its wonderful richness, combined with the marvelous climate produce three crops a year and each crop yield at a rate approaching to a Northern per acre.

To one of the best engineering firms in the country was submitted the problem of providing a drainage system large enough to carry off all the water that might fall on the 110,000 acres that was owned by this company and also care for any water that might fall on the surrounding land and John and his team canals.

By cutting a canal through the edge that divides the St. John basin from the Atlantic coast, a distance of about seven miles and constructing a system of lateral and sub-lateral canals the engineers offered a plan that would drain the land up into farms as small as ten acres if desired and still save farm would have a canal in front of it as well as a road. The estimated cost of the work is between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 and the value of placed in a new would reach half way from Maine to Florida.

The company started the construction of the system about two years ago and already has the large part

of the main canal, and two laterals completed and will have enough of the sub-laterals dug so 8,000 acres will be ready for cultivation this fall. By this outlet canal the same fall of 23 feet in obtained in about seven miles as was being the natural drainage secured in 210 miles. Many reclamation projects are being carried on in the State. I have personally inspected part of the drainage system being constructed in the Everglades by the government and I do not consider that it is as complete as at Fellsmere.

Where, two years ago, there was nothing but a broad expanse of land too wet for cultivation, there will be in a few years populous townships. Three large dredges, four excavators and one or more bucket dredges working day and night are fast developing the entire tract and it is expected that two years from now will see the work completed.

Being near the east coast the weather is tempered by the sea breeze which blows almost every day; during the summer while the weather is warm it is rarely as warm as we occasionally have it in Maine and in the winter the weather is delightful.

Health conditions in that part of the State are very good, very little malaria, and no heat prostrations are known on the east coast. Florida is noted as a health resort, many invalids coming there from all parts of the country. In spite of this the death rate is said to be among the lowest of any state in the Union.

At Fellsmere we saw some of the finest Sea Island Cotton growing that we saw anywhere, sugar cane that is estimated to make forty tons to the acre, citrus fruit that winter yielded at rate of \$50 to the acre, hay which will cut 10 to 12 tons by cutting it six times a year and many other crops that to the Northern mind seem impossible.

We looked at a number of citrus groves near Fellsmere and were amazed at the rapid growth and large yields. One small grove which was set out only two years ago was loaded with fruit and the owner saying he estimated there was a box of fruit on it. Some of the older trees had from thirty to forty on a single branch.

A few several days at Fellsmere we toured our three Northward leaving three times of our party, two to set the permanently, and one to spend the winter.

Our trip back was made without any stop of over four hours in a place and we reached Boston in about 22 hours after leaving Fellsmere.

All of the party were enthusiastic in praise of Florida in general and Fellsmere in particular. Every man who went with me purchased land or had some reserved for possible purchase within the next month.

The large yields, the completion of the drainage system and the rapid increase of population all lead to make the purchase of land look like a very attractive investment whether one intends to live there or not.

I trust that I have succeeded in giving my readers at least a little information about Florida and should anyone wish to know more I would be very glad to tell them anything that I myself have learned.

Edward King, Bethel.

HOW DUTCH FARMERS LIVE

Cattle invariably are housed under the same roof as the family.

The typical Dutch farmhouse is square, one-storyed, with a pyramid-shaped roof. The space between the apex of the roof and the ceiling of the dwelling quarters is generally used as a storehouse for winter food for the cattle. The living room door opens into the stable, for the cattle are invariably housed under the same roof as the family. The houses vary little in their furnishings. One always sees bright strips of carpet, a highly polished "center table," where the family Bible is displayed, and a glass dresser, with its shelves filled with rare old brass and Delft ware. The most curious thing about the houses is the sleeping quarters, generally on the second floor, from the modern viewpoint, which requires plenty of fresh air in the bedrooms.

The cheesemaker's family sleeps in beds built in cupboards like recesses in the wall and as far from the window as possible. There is a door similar to that of a cupboard, and this is kept closed during the day, in order that the bed may be hidden from view. The sturdy condition of this wall-in bedroom can be readily imagined. The linen is always snowy white, and the whole make-up presents an attractive appearance, even to the decorated strap suspended from the ceiling and used to assist the occupant of the couch to arise. The visitor is always welcome at the cheese farms, but the visit must be made early in the morning if the cheesemaking is to be seen.

—Leslie's.

DYING BEQUEST OF SOLDIER

Fearful Brother Might Have Foolish Sentiment About Making Use of Gift.

During the latter part of the Civil war Basil Gilderclough lay one day apparently at the point of death, surrounded by several members of his family. "Brother," he murmured faintly, "I have, at most, only a few days to live, and when I am laid to rest I want you to have my new pair of boots in the closet yonder. I paid \$150, Confederate, for them, and you are sorely in need of a pair." Instead of the expected burst of gratitude there was no answer. Racked with emotion at the thought of his great loss, the brother was evidently too much overcome for speech. "Brother," he murmured the future "immortal" weakly, "you mustn't have any foolish sentiment about those boots. I will never be well enough to wear them again, and it would be pure extravagance to bury me in them." Still the brother, his face flushed, his heart too full for utterance, made no reply. "Won't you promise me to wear the boots after I am gone?" Gilderclough pleaded. "Please!" answered the other, grimacing with confusion. "I've got 'em on now."—Argonaut.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DANGER AFTER GRIP

Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this dreaded disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the glorious tonic, blood purifier and regulator of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system, and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering try them. Only 50 cents. Sold and perfect satisfaction guaranteed by H. B. Fushard of Bethel; Chas. Fernald, Nathan Reynolds of Canton; H. J. Reynolds of Biddeford; C. A. Gardner of Dixfield.

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IT LOOKS LIKE A CRIME

To separate a boy from a box of Bucklin's Astringent. His pimples, boils, scratches, knots, sprains and bruises demand it and its quick relief for burns, scalds, or cuts is his right. Keep it handy for boys, also girls. Heals everything healable and does it quick. Unexcelled for piles. Only 25 cents at.

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Missing the Point.

Representative Decker of Colorado, apropos of a tariff argument about sugar, said in a Washington correspondence: "Oh, well, these men don't see my point. They miss my point as badly as the old lady missed her son's." "Mother," a young man said, "would you believe that it takes 4,000 elephants a year to make our piano frame and billiard balls?" cried the old lady. "Well, I always understood that elephants were intelligent creatures. But I never knew before that they'd been trained to make piano keys and billiard balls."

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(Continued on page 3.)

The

VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER

HISTORICAL

Gleanings Here, and Everywhere,

But Mostly in Oxford

BY LEONARD B. CHAPMAN

THE NAME OF YORK

(Continued from last week)

When the township of Sudbury was surveyed the plotting numbering of lots along the north side of the Androscoggin river somewhat curiously done.

The lot numbering was completed upon the end of the township what is now known as Rumford. The lot numbering, the number lots running from east to west by, and the ranges from south (nearly). A miniature appears between pages 27 and 30 of the history of Bethel showing the lot numbering at the commencement of the township in the Sudbury (Canada) lot. I think it was copied from a plan of the original survey and numbered posted at the State House in Boston. In the Bethel select office is an old, large, manuscript of the grant found not long since which has been framed and hung at the place indicated; to carefully the names and lot numbers requires the aid of a magnifying glass and considerable patience.

Starting with No. 1, Range will work along westerly to the east side of lot No. 4, where the course of the Androscoggin makes a turn upward of forty-five degrees but the water is down the westerly side line of lot 1 intersects with the easterly end of last island of the group appear upon the plan before me representing as containing 100 acres each, No. 1 appears twice as large as No. 2. Here at the westerly side of lot commences lot No. 1 of the "vale lots" appearing on the long and narrow, each representing containing forty acres. These

lots continue up to and include No. 13, which